

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. Foote was in favor of printing the largest number of the report. He, however, was not fully satisfied that the project suggested by him at the close of the last session, and now embodied in this bill with some modifications by the Senator from Illinois, was obnoxious to all the objections which had been so ingeniously urged against it in the report. He was for doing something at the present session, to save California from the evils apprehended from the present state of things in that distant territory.

Mr. F. said he should have been disposed to bring forward some measure himself, had it not been for the apathy manifested here to the subject. He thought there was serious danger that we should lose California, if something was not done at the present session, and did not yet despair of doing something. In regard to a dissolution of the Union, about which fear had been expressed, that he conceived, depended upon the course pursued by mad fanatics who were agitating the country.

All the points had been discussed and settled at a meeting anterior to the adoption of the Report.

In regard to the Senator from Illinois, no disposition existed to exclude that Senator from the deliberations of the committee, and the only reason why he had not appeared before them was that the Senator himself had expressed an unwillingness to do so.

Mr. Benton said the position in which he stood might seem to require that he should say something, after the remarks which had been made to day. His position on the committee had not been sought by him, and he had simply endeavored to perform his duty in the committee.

To the statement of the Senator from Louisiana, that he had never seen the report until this morning, and was therefore unprepared to present a counter report, he must say that all the propositions of the report had been discussed at a previous meeting of the committee, and all had there received the deliberate vote of each member.

The committee, in the report, have merely asserted that Congress has never exercised the authority to declare any unorganized territory, without a government, to be a State of this Union. In the case of Kentucky, the Legislature of Virginia had expressly provided for the case, and from that act of separation in 1790, up to 1792, when Congress legislated for her admission into the Union, there had been an actual government in Kentucky. So also in regard to Vermont and Tennessee, several territorial governments existed at the time of their admission. In the case of the latter the territorial government was in existence from 1790 to 1796, when she formed a constitution and applied for admission into the Union.

He had, in concurring in the report, been firmly impressed with the opinion that Congress does not possess the power to admit California into the Union. His views he should state at length in a future time.

Mr. Douglass insisted that he was not wrong in the statement which he had made, the facts which he had produced as precedents, on the constitutional power of Congress. And when the time came to which the Senator from Georgia had referred, he should make it so clearly appear. He proceeded to repeat and explain the several acts in reference to the admission of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont, &c, to prove that he had been correct in his statement of facts, reserving the remainder of the argument for the "proper season."

Mr. Westcott argued against the power to admit California and New Mexico as a State so long as they were in a state of disorganization, though he admitted that the presentation of a written constitution in the first instance was necessary to such admission. The condition of California and New Mexico was, however, very different from the state of things which existed in Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, when those States were admitted into the Union.

Mr. Dayton had been very much surprised at the time at which this debate had taken place.

As a member of the committee, his position was somewhat peculiar, for he had concurred in the main propositions—firstly, that Congress had not the constitutional power now to admit California as a State; and, secondly, that it is expedient now to embrace within the territorial limits of New Mexico territory lying east of the boundary of the State of Texas.

The statement of the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Rhode Island case, as it appears in several of the public journals, is inaccurate in some important particulars. The court did not decide that Dorr did or did not improperly set up the new constitution, nor that he could not rightfully support it, but held that they had no power or jurisdiction, as judges, to decide these questions—that they were political questions, which must be settled by political tribunals, and, when so settled, it was the duty of the court to take the decision of these tribunals as their guide; and that, in this case, the judicial authorities of the State having decided in favor of the old charter, that must sustain it.

Upon one point, Judge Woolbury descended. He was of opinion that in such a civil strife, among its citizens, as was proved to have existed in this case, the State possessed no constitutional power to declare martial law. He held that the General Government alone is, by the constitution, empowered to declare war, and to resort to war measures, to put down domestic violence—that a State should first use its civil power to suppress them, and if this be insufficient, next call out its militia to aid its municipal officers—and if these should fail, then call on the General Government for further aid—that it would be dangerous, for many reasons, to allow a State to resort to war measures, under the circumstances which existed in Rhode Island.

This point is so important to the people of this country, that it seems to me, the written opinion of the Judges should be given to the public, in the first instance, through some more familiar channel than the usual reports of the Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

Senate.

After the presentation of memorials and petitions, Mr. F. reported a resolution for purchasing, for the use of the Senate, 5,000 copies of Colton's map of California, &c, shewing the several routes, distances, &c, from the United States.

Mr. Bell's resolution, calling for information in regard to the amount due the Cherokee under the treaty of 1846, was agreed to.

Mr. Underwood's resolution to refer the petition of Daniel P. Bettinger to the judiciary committee with instructions to inquire and report whether Congress possesses the constitutional power to make appropriations for the colonization of free people of color, was taken up.

He then debated, which consumed the principal portion of the day's session. The discussion was finally put an end to by a motion to postpone the whole subject. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—ayeys 27, nays 23.

Mr. Jefferson Davis introduced a joint resolution, which was read and referred to the committee on pensions, providing for the extension of the bounty land and extra pay provisions of the act of last session to substitutes as well as original enlistments.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Newall asked a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution for the purchase of 15,000 copies of Colton's map, and routes to California, &c, but objecting that the resolution was not received.

Mr. Wentworth called for the orders, and Mr. Brothhead moved a call of the House. Mr. Brothhead's motion prevailed.

The roll was called, and then, after several other motions had been disposed of, the con-

sideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Gott's resolution had been adopted, some time since, was resumed. [The resolution, it will be recollected, instructs the committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill prohibiting the slave trade therein.]

Mr. McLane, of Baltimore, made a very able speech in favor of the reconsideration, and on general questions involved, he argued that Congress could do nothing on the subject of slavery outside of the expressed forms of the constitution.

He proclaimed the law of Maryland, as now existing, to prohibit the importation of slaves into that State for sale. The law was substantially at the clerk's desk, to this effect. Mr. McLane also denounced the agitation of the abolitionists to accomplish that which had already been accomplished by the laws of Maryland.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, defended the power of Congress to act positively on slavery within the District. But he was opposed to the introduction of preambles into resolutions, calculated to inflame the public mind, or the allowing free negroes in the District to vote on questions like that involved. Whenever slavery should be abolished in the District, he was in favor of paying the slaveholders there in the value of their slaves from the public treasury. His speech also was very able, and in tone very moderate, though he declared himself decidedly in favor of the doctrine of the constitution.

The motion to reconsider was then, by yeas and nays, decided in the affirmative, 110 to 81.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, then moved to amend the preamble, by striking out the word Resolved, and inserting instructions to the committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to prevent the introduction of slaves from any of the States into the District of Columbia, for sale, here or elsewhere, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Botts moved to lay the whole subject on the table; and on this the yeas and nays were ordered, a' t' was decided in the negative—4 to 110.

Mr. Meade moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Smith, providing for the recovery of slaves, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Smith moved to modify his substitute for the original resolution, so as to instruct the committee to bring in a bill—but before any action was had on this motion, or on the substitute,

On motion, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the State Department.

Memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. Bradbury, Boland, Davy, Breeze, Niles, and Johnson, of La. That by Mr. Dayton was for the passage of a special act, necessary to enable him to take out a patent for a manufactured article, which he considers the genuine Russia sheet iron, the secret of manufacturing which he professes to have discovered after numerous explorations and experiments.

Mr. Breeze, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act relating to the location of Military Land Warrants.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the military committee, reported a bill, to extend to the ordinance corps the provisions of the act in reference to the double ratios, now applicable to other corps of the army.

Mr. Benton's resolution, yesterday presented, directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract with a suitable person to compile an index of the statutes of the U. S., was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, as provided by Mr. Bradbury's resolution, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution to print an extra number of the report of the Secretary of War, in reference to surveys of Buffalo harbor, coming up, in order.

Mr. Douglass insisted that he was not wrong in the statement which he had made, the facts which he had produced as precedents, on the constitutional power of Congress. And when the time came to which the Senator from Georgia had referred, he should make it so clearly appear. He proceeded to repeat and explain the several acts in reference to the admission of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont, &c, to prove that he had been correct in his statement of facts, reserving the remainder of the argument for the "proper season."

Mr. Westcott argued against the power to admit California and New Mexico as a State so long as they were in a state of disorganization, though he admitted that the presentation of a written constitution in the first instance was necessary to such admission. The condition of California and New Mexico was, however, very different from the state of things which existed in Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, when those States were admitted into the Union.

Mr. Dayton had been very much surprised at the time at which this debate had taken place.

As a member of the committee, his position was somewhat peculiar, for he had concurred in the main propositions—firstly, that Congress had not the constitutional power now to admit California as a State; and, secondly, that it is expedient now to embrace within the territorial limits of New Mexico territory lying east of the boundary of the State of Texas.

The statement of the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Rhode Island case, as it appears in several of the public journals, is inaccurate in some important particulars. The court did not decide that Dorr did or did not improperly set up the new constitution, nor that he could not rightfully support it, but held that they had no power or jurisdiction, as judges, to decide these questions—that they were political questions, which must be settled by political tribunals, and, when so settled, it was the duty of the court to take the decision of these tribunals as their guide; and that, in this case, the judicial authorities of the State having decided in favor of the old charter, that must sustain it.

Upon one point, Judge Woolbury descended. He was of opinion that in such a civil strife, among its citizens, as was proved to have existed in this case, the State possessed no constitutional power to declare martial law. He held that the General Government alone is, by the constitution, empowered to declare war, and to resort to war measures, to put down domestic violence—that a State should first use its civil power to suppress them, and if this be insufficient, next call out its militia to aid its municipal officers—and if these should fail, then call on the General Government for further aid—that it would be dangerous, for many reasons, to allow a State to resort to war measures, under the circumstances which existed in Rhode Island.

This point is so important to the people of this country, that it seems to me, the written opinion of the Judges should be given to the public, in the first instance, through some more familiar channel than the usual reports of the Supreme Court.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Downs, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted his minority report, in opposition to the views of the majority, on Mr. Douglass' bill for the admission of California and New Mexico as one State into the Union. He moved that the report with the amendments which he proposed, should be printed for the use of the Senate.

A debate ensued on printing the report, at the conclusion of which, the Senate ordered the report to be printed.

Mr. Hunter renewed the motion, made the other day, to print 10,000 additional copies of the report of the majority of the committee on the same subject, and the printing of the extra number was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Hicks, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

SENATE.

Mr. Drake, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the Rev. Stat. relating to Roads.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to incorporate the town of Goldsboro; also, a bill supplementary to the act establishing a State Hospital for the insane; also, a bill to amend the 65th chapter of Revised Statutes; also, the bill making more suitable provision for females convalescent with an amendment. These reports were referred.

Mr. Greeley said it was impossible to avoid errors of this kind. How could he believe that the gentleman remained seated?

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then, he continued, the gentleman to whom he addressed the floor and addressed the House at some length.

He then read from the article in the Tribune, the italicized word "honorable," several times applied to members therein, and inquired whether the expression was intended to be "friendly" and so, how it could be consistent with any of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Schenck of Mr. Greeley's calling the floor, and then

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, January 10, 1849.

THE MANCHESTER ROAD.—As our paper is going to Press, the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad are assembled in the Masonic Hall. The President's Report is being read. It is a long and able expose of the condition and prospects of the Road. We hope to be able to spread it before our readers in our next. Among other business before the meeting, there is to be an election of officers for the ensuing year.

In publishing this week a fuller summary than usual of the proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, we have been reduced to the necessity of excluding some original matter prepared for this week's paper; but we have no doubt, from the interesting character of these proceedings, that the preference will be approved by our readers.

SATURDAY SPLENDID FANCY ARTICLES.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement, in this day's paper, for the sale at auction, on to-morrow evening, by Messrs. Martin & Cronly, at Mozart Hall, of a variety of splendid fancy articles, imported from Italy, France, and Bohemia, by Signor Vito Vito & Sons. Our citizens will no doubt be pleased with the opportunity of visiting this celebrated collection. It contains a number of rare and magnificent specimens of art in sculpture. The vases, urns, and other ornaments, are worthy a visit. The exhibition will open at 9 o'clock, A. M.

LATEST FROM RALEIGH.

Our latest intelligence from Raleigh is contained in the following editorial commentary of the *Standard*, upon the very interesting proceedings of the past week's Legislature, the most important of which, at the present crisis of affairs, is the passage through the Senate of the Resolutions introduced into the House a fortnight since, by Mr. Dobbin:

STATE LEGISLATURE.

It will be seen, by reference to our proceedings, that the bill for the relief and assistance of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, has passed the Senate and gone to the Commons. It had its first reading in that body on Monday last.

The bill introduced by Mr. Shepard, providing for the repair of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, for a Road to Charlotte, for a Road to Goldsborough, and for other lateral branches, having been twice rejected by the Senate on Saturday last, Mr. Ashe presented another bill to that body, providing for a Rail road from Goldsborough by way of Raleigh to Charlotte. This bill was made the order of the day for ten days since Mr. Melane introduced the Commons the above project, and on Monday last, when the bill came up, Mr. Ashe's bill, above referred to, was substituted in its place—so that the two Houses will probably be considering the same measure at the same time. No final action has yet been taken by the House upon the application for a Charter for the Danville and Charlotte Road.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Watauga, has passed both Houses and become a law. The friends of this measure are much delighted, for its success, to the exertions made in its behalf by Messrs. Bower, Dobbin, and Curtis.

The bill to provide for the construction of a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line, is still before the Commons. It is not, however, to reflect well before they again enthrust their interests to one who has shown, by conduct so extraordinary and inexcusable, that his sense of duty is not equal to his ambition. How can we expect to preserve this institution, so dear to us, if our representatives do not reflect our views and wishes? Upon the question of slavery, and the few poor guarantees of which even the malice of faction cannot deprive us, there should be but one voice—there should be but one feeling—and both should be pledged to their maintenance and integrity. We should have slow to believe that any member, from North Carolina would have been the first to contribute by his vote to their destruction; but the official records, and the fact that he stood alone, amidst the entire Southern delegation, convinces us to the contrary.

We rejoice that the great Democratic party, in Congress and out of it—in the State Legislatures and in the primary assemblies of the people all over the country—have ever manifested their fidelity to the compromises of the constitution. There is no shrinking among them from the duties it imposes. The Democratic of the North have been hitherto true as steel. If recently we have had the mortification to witness some hesitation and want of firmness among them, how can we complain when our own votes in Congress, and the conduct of certain public men in our own State, have been torn pretty much “all to pieces,” by amendments and so on, it was laid upon the table. In the Commons, on the same day, the bill to establish a Medical Board in this State passed its third reading by the casting vote of the Speaker—Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr., in Chair. The same body also rejected, on its second reading, by a vote of 54 to 49, the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

The resolutions reported by Mr. Dobbin, on the subject of Slavery, are still before the Commons; and on Monday last Mr. Shepard introduced the same resolutions into the Senate. He spoke of the importance of passing them at the earliest moment, and said it was prepared to vote upon them at once. On his motion they were made the order of the day for ten days, at eleven o'clock.

There is no time to lose for the correctness of which, however, we do not touch—that Mr. Senator Balmer has given his friends to understand that if these Resolutions are passed he will resign his seat! Whether this rumor be true or false, the Resolutions will pass; and then we shall see—what we shall see.

No final action has yet been taken in the contested elections from Orange and Surry. The Committee in the former case will doubtless report in the course of a few days. The prevailing impression is that Capt. Berry will retain his seat.

There is much talk among the members in regard to a called session, for the purpose of perfecting some general scheme of internal improvements. The indications of public sentiment, in the course of a very few months after the adjournment, will no doubt be of such a character as to enable Gov. Manly to judge correctly as to the propriety of such a step; and indeed, if nothing should be done with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and if no efficient measures are adopted to increase the State's income, such a session will be the necessity of a necessary evil.

THE COUNTY COURT SYSTEM.—We do not regret that the proposition, recently before the House of Commons, for the abolition of Jury Trials in the County Courts, has been postponed; for although we are satisfied great abuses exist in consequence of this prerogative, we agree with Mr. Moseley of Warren, that it is a question of sufficient novelty and importance to be submitted to the people.

We think in his remarks upon the Bill, he takes the proper ground and the only doctrine consistent with true republicanism, as understood in this country. It is always the most correct and proper proceeding in all new questions calculated to involve in their decision, organic changes of government, that the views of the people be ascertained before any further legislation.

THE WILMINGTON ROAD.

We learn from a gentleman just from Raleigh, that there is every probability of the passage of the Legislature of the bill for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, of which a synopsis was presented in a late number. The passage of this bill will ensure the laying of the whole Road to Weldon with heavy iron. The bill is also in its bearing upon the interests of the new Road, since it is proposed by it to authorize the transfer of \$300,000 of the State stock to the capital stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Company. This is news of a chequing character.

U. S. SENATOR.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has elected James Cooper (F. D.) U. S. Senator, for six years from 4th March next, in place of Mr. Cameron, whose term expires with the present session.

JOSEPH G. WRIGHT.—Esq., of Wilmington, has been appointed one of the Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. He died on the 28th ult., Mr. John G. Wright.

IS MR. BOYDEN A SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE?

CALIFORNIA—THE GOLD MINER.—The Washington *Union* of the 12th inst. closes some highly judicious observations upon the immense mineral wealth of this territory, by suggestions of considerable moment and interest. In the opinion of this paper, the accounts which have been received and published all over the United States, of the extent and fertility of the gold mines are not exaggerated. The gold is said to lie upon the surface of the earth, and when it does not appear in solid lumps, very little labor is required to separate the particles. The price of gold, in consequence of the increased supply, has fallen from sixteen to eight dollars an ounce.

The following account, taken from the letter of an intelligent and credible witness—an officer of the 3d Artillery, to his brother in New Orleans—will surpass in marvellousness the adventures of Aladdin in the wonderful support at home. There is no article in the Constitution more clear than that by which the slave-owners of the South are protected from the consequences of vicinity to the free States, and exposed to the machinations of border fanatics. Section 2, of the IV Article, reads as follows: “No person held to service or labour in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.”

Notwithstanding this, although we are not informed that any Free State has as yet passed any law or resolution contravening the letter of the solemn compact here recorded, it cannot be denied that some late decisions in their State Courts, and the proceedings of many recent public meetings of their people, have had a tendency to create well founded apprehension on the part of the Southern people, that the spirit of the Constitution is intended to be evaded.

Of such a complexion, in particular, is a recent resolution passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to the effect that it is the duty of the State “to extend her protection to all persons within her borders.” At the present time nothing else can be meant than that should “any person held to labor or service, in North Carolina, escape thither, the power of that State is to be invoked for their rescue.

The Legislature of Virginia, now in session, justly indignant at the wanton violation of Southern rights hereby implied, have now under consideration a resolution expressive of the sense of her people upon the subject; and Mr. Meale, a member from Virginia, having introduced a similar resolution in Congress, to the same purport, and every member from the South, with some even of the most virulent Abolitionists, having voted in its favor, will the people of North Carolina believe that the resolution was defeated? And more, will the constituents of the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden believe that his vote contributed to the result?

When the whole South were united, and not one from any other Southern State could be found so shamefully faithless to his trust, we find Mr. Boyden, a member from North Carolina, standing alone in treachery and faithlessness. Mr. Boyden, a Whig member from the 2d Congressional District, we are informed by the official reports, voted *against* the resolution!

The spirit of avarice will give place to the more imposing genius of ambition. The country is at present without laws or civil organization of any kind, and as the same gentleman to whom we have just alluded, graphically remarks, presents the singular spectacle of “Forts without soldiers—ordnance without men enough to guard them—towns without men—a country without government, laws, or legislators; and what is more, no disposed to stop or to make them—and a sort of colonial dependence upon the United States, without even a communication with the United States for two years, or with the may for many months.

The nineteenth century, so fruitful in great events, never, perhaps, presented so singular a combination as that which, within the last few months, has made California a field for speculation, alike to the politician, the statesman, the adventurer, and the historian. Occupying a space on the map of the continent, usually marked “Unexplored Regions,” imagination has long peopled it at will, with “forms and sairs; blue genii and bearded men.” Strange, if in the explorations of the host of eager adventurers who will now crowd its shores, the yet living symbol of their ancient faith, blazing from the blue peaks of the Sierra Madre, may not reveal the inaccessible sanctuary of some remnant of the ancient Aztec race! Who knows but that we may stand upon the brink of some brilliant discovery? A

discovery which may lift the veil which now shrouds in mystery the fate of millions of the human race, and translate the legends of an unknown people whose monuments yet stand to challenge and defy research?

But not to indulge any longer such romantic but highly probable anticipations, it is very certain that the town of San Francisco, on the Pacific, with the territory adjoining it, possesses facilities and advantages of no ordinary character. Here we find a country rich in vegetable as well as mineral resources, possessing a virgin soil of unparalleled fertility; a harbor capable of containing the assembled navies of the world; standing midway on the great high road of nations, it will be more marvellous even than the story of its mineral riches, if it does not become the seat of an active commerce, and the great depot of the China and Pacific trade. The character of the emigrants thither, as we before had occasion to remark, is enterprising, bold, and adventurous, but at the same time is intelligent, self-reliant, and ambitious. When a few years hence the descendants of Washington, resident on the shores of the great Pacific, organized into a separate and independent Republic, shall concede a right of way and Free Trade to the camp, exchange for gold dust. He had collected *forty thousand* of gold ore, and having no means of protecting the treasure, he had buried it until a vessel of war should arrive on the coast, which was daily expected.

Major Dix, of the U. S. Army, died at Chelmsford, on the 21st ult., Mr. Shepard.

The Editors of the New Orleans *Delta*, in noticing a specimen of new sugar, state that they have received a barrel. Such an editorial remembrance would well warrant a complimentary paragraph.—*Chas. Courier.*

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments for the receipt of a barrel of the sugar article.

The New York *Globe*, in speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest man of all who have filled the station now occupied by him. He is the boldest reasoner in the cause of free commerce that has ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Editor of the *Journal* would agree to write a whole column of compliments

